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HAROLD L. ICKES : SECRETARY

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COMMISSIONER

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1934-1936

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VOLUME II



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# STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATION 1935-36

BEING CHAPTER I OF VOLUME II OF THE  
BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION IN THE  
UNITED STATES : 1934-36



*BULLETIN, 1937, No. 2*  
[ADVANCE PAGES]

PREPARED BY EMERY M. FOSTER, CHIEF  
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## CHAPTER I

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATION, 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

#### INTRODUCTION

The various statistical studies which were made during the biennium 1934-36 and published separately as advance pages of the Biennial Survey of Education, Office of Education Bulletin, 1937, No. 2, Volume II, were as follows:

- Chapter II. Statistics of State School Systems, 1935-36.
- Chapter III. Statistics of City School Systems, 1935-36.
- Chapter IV. Statistics of Higher Education, 1935-36.
- Chapter V. Statistics of Public-School Libraries, 1934-35.
- Chapter VI. Statistics of Special Schools and Classes for Exceptional Children, 1935-36.

#### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

*A school is a group of pupils organized as one unit under one or more teachers to give instruction of a defined type.<sup>2</sup>*

A school, for reporting purposes, is either a one-room school employing only one teacher, or a school of two or more rooms usually housed in the same building, and usually having a principal or head teacher in charge. In case an elementary school and a high school are housed in the same building, count them as two separate schools. In buildings having more than one teacher, each room used should *not* be considered a school for the purposes of this report.

A school may be located in one or more buildings. The number of buildings does not determine the number of schools. A group of buildings close together and under one principal may house one school as defined.

Those schools established by direct authority of the State and supported by public funds from the local unit and/or the State are classified as *public schools*; those schools established by an agency other than the State or its subdivisions and *not* supported by public funds but presumably recognized by the State are classified as *nonpublic schools*.

Approximately 276,500 schools are included in the various kinds from which the Office of Education requests data, in order to show the state of the Nation educationally and to have reasonably complete United States totals. The chief kinds of schools which do not report to the Office of Education are private schools or art and music and private trade and vocational schools.

<sup>1</sup> Statistical work done by Rose Marie Smith.

<sup>2</sup> Statistical Circular No. 10. Revised, March 1938.

TABLE 1.—TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OF VARIOUS TYPES, 1935-36

State or outlying part	Elementary schools		High schools		Universities, colleges, and professional schools		Residential schools for the blind, deaf, feeble-minded, and delinquent		Private commercial schools	Schools of nursing
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Continental United States	232,174	9,992	25,652	3,327	536	1,159	295	123	2,099	1,361
Alabama	5,158	123	481	63	10	16	8	—	32	29
Arizona	674	15	64	15	5	0	3	—	10	4
Arkansas	4,830	62	604	30	12	14	4	1	25	8
California	8,267	306	653	175	45	57	7	5	131	39
Colorado	2,780	79	297	28	8	12	6	1	18	15
Connecticut	1,101	184	112	66	7	19	4	3	36	27
Delaware	238	24	37	10	2	0	3	1	5	—
District of Columbia	151	56	26	35	2	22	5	2	23	5
Florida	2,409	65	371	47	5	—	6	1	45	14
Georgia	6,197	56	704	48	16	32	7	—	63	15
Idaho	1,583	36	190	14	3	6	4	—	12	8
Illinois	13,481	887	1,064	158	16	89	6	7	114	106
Indiana	3,354	325	860	53	—	36	6	1	64	28
Iowa	11,723	325	1,011	143	—	37	6	—	31	31
Kansas	9,037	229	744	51	16	22	6	1	39	42
Kentucky	7,873	188	779	90	8	29	4	1	33	18
Louisiana	2,837	179	454	77	7	15	6	2	28	14
Maine	2,318	68	230	60	7	7	4	—	20	24
Maryland	1,434	161	211	65	8	20	5	11	26	28
Massachusetts	2,359	421	444	157	13	54	11	10	81	79
Michigan	8,124	416	839	149	17	27	6	4	62	31
Minnesota	8,455	350	674	82	14	22	9	1	33	29
Mississippi	5,623	40	798	52	17	20	4	—	27	30
Missouri	10,050	439	1,000	90	17	42	9	3	65	30
Montana	3,149	38	213	16	6	4	5	—	10	12
Nebraska	7,786	266	736	51	8	15	6	1	20	14
Nevada	284	1	42	0	1	0	1	—	2	0
New Hampshire	809	73	110	34	4	3	2	—	6	19
New Jersey	1,881	338	241	113	13	21	7	9	75	48
New Mexico	885	44	158	19	7	0	5	—	7	2
New York	10,988	1,085	1,021	321	18	87	12	26	242	115
North Carolina	4,635	53	924	57	13	41	11	—	52	37
North Dakota	5,403	53	542	23	9	2	4	—	15	16
Ohio	6,701	583	1,339	155	7	57	9	1	97	71
Oklahoma	5,730	67	886	50	28	10	9	1	39	14
Oregon	2,044	68	317	28	5	15	5	1	22	9
Pennsylvania	11,244	871	1,237	236	17	81	11	17	125	131
Rhode Island	394	95	46	24	2	4	4	1	13	7
South Carolina	3,332	31	388	30	9	25	6	—	24	20
South Dakota	4,973	59	379	23	7	8	4	—	8	16
Tennessee	6,495	65	675	58	8	41	6	1	46	21
Texas	12,126	331	1,658	93	35	51	12	—	119	20
Utah	586	11	162	8	5	4	4	—	8	8
Vermont	1,313	25	95	21	5	5	2	1	6	12
Virginia	4,791	72	590	75	11	32	9	3	36	23
Washington	2,093	119	354	44	7	13	5	—	48	24
West Virginia	5,939	47	370	18	9	12	8	—	21	31
Wisconsin	8,108	556	502	69	11	21	6	3	33	29
Wyoming	1,404	7	120	3	1	0	3	—	3	1
Outlying parts of the United States										
Alaska	91	—	18	—	1	0	—	—	—	—
American Samoa	20	—	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
Canal Zone	16	—	1	—	1	0	—	—	—	—
Guam	27	—	23	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	158	—	109	9	1	0	2	—	7	—
Philippine Islands	7,732	—	23	51	3	4	2	—	2	—
Puerto Rico	1,813	—	—	20	1	0	2	1	24	—
Virgin Islands	18	—	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	—



Because of the fact that some professional degrees are given for professional work in arts and science schools in which it is not possible to separate the students who will ultimately receive professional degrees from other students, it is not possible in table 2 to show the number of students comparable with the number of schools and degrees.

The large number of professional schools is due to the fact that an institution of university rank may have many professional schools or departments.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DEGREE-GRANTING PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND DEGREES GRANTED, 1935-36 (INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS AND PARTS OF UNIVERSITIES)

Schools	Number of schools	Degrees		
		Bachelor's	Master's	Doctor's
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture.....	52	2,293	364	88
Architecture.....	37	520	90	22
Commerce and business.....	110	7,303	670	29
Dentistry.....	40	1,743	29	193
Education <sup>1</sup> .....	269	28,393	5,638	117
Engineering (all branches).....	142	10,337	1,169	117
Fine arts.....	37	378	25	6
Forestry.....	22	430	58	2
Home economics.....	57	1,995	99	1
Journalism.....	22	537	75	23
Law.....	138	7,423	447	2
Library science.....	18	538	38	53
Medicine.....	76	5,571	169	2
Music.....	97	1,093	157	13
Nursing.....	47	374	411	82
Osteopathy.....	6	411	29	2
Pharmacy.....	64	1,261	395	109
Theology.....	131	1,196	265	
Veterinary medicine.....	11	265	534	
Other.....	122	2,052		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>74,113</b>	<b>9,988</b>	<b>720</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including teachers colleges but not normal schools.

### CHANGES IN NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

The most significant changes in the number of schools from 1933-34 to 1935-36 were the decrease of 4,000 elementary schools, the increase of approximately 900 public high schools, and increases of about 50 public and 200 private institutions of higher education.

The number of public high schools listed in the files of the Office of Education is not available except for intermittent years. Data were published on the number of schools that sent in reports but not on the number of schools to which requests were made for reports. In 1918 there seem to have been 16,300 public high schools listed in the file. The next count was made in 1926. Since then data or estimates are available biennially and are given in table 3.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

Year:	Number of public high schools
1918.....	16,300
1926.....	21,700
1928 <sup>1</sup> .....	22,815
1930.....	23,930
1932 <sup>1</sup> .....	24,322
1934.....	24,714
1936 <sup>1</sup> .....	25,652

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

Every effort is made to cover the large number of schools in as few reports as possible by sending requests to central offices. But since some secondary sources of information, such as city and State superintendents' offices, do not have detailed data available, reports have to be obtained directly from public and private high schools, residential schools for exceptional children, private commercial schools, etc. Approximately 49,000 school organizations receive requests to report—some annually, some biennially, and others quadrennially.

TABLE 4.—EDUCATIONAL UNITS REQUESTED TO REPORT

Type:	Number of units
1 States, District of Columbia, and outlying parts.....	57
City school systems.....	2,900
County school systems.....	3,180
Public high schools.....	25,652
Private elementary and high schools.....	11,357
Institutions of higher education.....	1,706
Private commercial schools.....	2,132
Schools of nursing.....	1,381
Residential schools for exceptional children.....	425

For 1935, report forms were sent to city and county superintendents requesting data on public-school libraries. The returns were reasonably complete from city but not from county superintendents. Previously such forms were sent directly to high-school libraries only, no data being collected for elementary-school libraries as such.

#### ENROLLMENT, 1935-36

Approximately one-fourth of the total population is enrolled in regular full-time day schools. In addition a large number are studying at night, in the summer, by correspondence, or in private trade and vocational schools not reporting to the Office of Education.

The number reported for 1935-36 was 30,587,477 in full-time day schools. The Bureau of the Census estimated the total population as 128,024,000 persons on January 1, 1936.



In other types of schools the number of pupils in attendance, some of whom were probably also reported in full-time days schools at some time during the year, was reported as 503,926 for summer schools, including higher education; 1,099,556 for evening and 308,488 for part-time and continuation in the public-school system only; 297,921 for extension and correspondence and 41,441 in short courses of 4 days or more conducted by colleges and universities.

Practically 90 percent of the students were in public institutions in 1935-36.

TABLE 5.—SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS ACCORDING TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONTROL, 1935-36  
DAY SCHOOLS (SUMMER SESSIONS EXCLUDED)

	Public			Private			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Kindergarten.....	304,044	302,709	606,753	18,635	19,171	37,806	322,679	321,880	644,559
Kindergarten in residential schools for exceptional children.....	2,979	3,279	6,258	849	564	1,413	3,828	3,843	7,671
Elementary schools (including elementary grades in junior high schools).....	10,151,148	9,634,660	19,785,808	1,111,731	1,101,929	2,213,660	11,262,879	10,736,589	21,999,468
Elementary "training schools" in colleges.....	23,146	27,742	50,888	4,811	7,080	11,891	27,957	34,822	62,779
Elementary in residential schools for exceptional children.....	28,235	17,825	46,060	6,144	3,670	9,814	34,379	21,495	55,874
<b>Total, elementary and kindergarten.....</b>	<b>10,809,552</b>	<b>9,866,215</b>	<b>20,675,767</b>	<b>1,142,170</b>	<b>1,132,419</b>	<b>2,274,589</b>	<b>11,651,722</b>	<b>11,118,629</b>	<b>22,770,351</b>
Secondary (high schools and academies).....	2,948,765	3,025,772	5,974,537	175,374	211,935	387,309	3,124,139	3,237,707	6,361,846
Preparatory departments of colleges.....	4,789	2,980	7,769	11,173	10,109	21,282	15,962	13,069	29,031
Secondary "training schools" in colleges.....	13,108	15,384	28,492	2,523	3,056	5,579	15,631	18,440	34,071
Secondary in residential schools for exceptional children.....	5,890	3,580	9,470	850	415	1,265	6,740	3,996	10,735
<b>Total, secondary.....</b>	<b>2,972,552</b>	<b>3,047,716</b>	<b>6,020,268</b>	<b>189,920</b>	<b>225,515</b>	<b>415,435</b>	<b>3,162,472</b>	<b>3,273,231</b>	<b>6,435,703</b>
Teachers colleges and normal schools (excluding secondary students).....	49,706	88,407	138,113	1,785	5,589	7,354	51,491	93,976	145,467
Universities, colleges, and professional schools (excluding preparatory students).....	300,670	175,348	476,018	357,511	229,231	586,742	658,181	404,579	1,062,760
<b>Total, higher education.....</b>	<b>350,376</b>	<b>263,755</b>	<b>614,131</b>	<b>359,296</b>	<b>234,800</b>	<b>594,096</b>	<b>709,672</b>	<b>498,555</b>	<b>1,208,227</b>
Federal schools for Indians <sup>1</sup> .....			24,205						24,205
Private commercial and business schools (1933) <sup>2</sup> .....				27,638	48,602	76,240	27,638	48,602	76,240
Schools of nursing (not part of universities and colleges) <sup>3</sup> .....							27,698	72,055	72,751
<b>Grand total (of distributed items).....</b>	<b>13,832,480</b>	<b>13,297,686</b>	<b>27,130,166</b>	<b>1,719,024</b>	<b>1,641,231</b>	<b>3,360,255</b>	<b>15,551,504</b>	<b>14,939,017</b>	<b>30,490,521</b>
<b>Grand total, continental United States (including undistributed items).....</b>			<b>27,154,371</b>			<b>3,360,355</b>			<b>30,514,726</b>
Included in above figures:									
City school systems.....									
Residential schools for exceptional children:									
Blind.....			4,713						4,713
Deaf.....			11,300						11,300
Delinquent.....			28,941						28,941
Feeble-minded.....			18,834						18,834
<b>Total, included in above figures.....</b>	<b>6,382,298</b>	<b>6,388,810</b>	<b>12,771,108</b>				<b>6,382,298</b>	<b>6,388,810</b>	<b>12,771,108</b>
<b>Total, not included in above figures.....</b>									
Blind.....									
Deaf.....									
Delinquent.....									
Feeble-minded.....									
<b>Total, not included in above figures.....</b>									

<sup>1</sup> 50,328 additional Indians enrolled in public-school systems and 7,998 in private schools at Federal expense.

<sup>2</sup> Pupils in day classes only.

<sup>3</sup> Cannot be distributed into public and private classification.



## SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ENROLLMENTS

There were 22,770,351 enrolled in elementary schools including kindergartens, approximately 500,000 fewer than in 1933-34 and 800,000 fewer than in 1929-30. The enrollment in regular public-school kindergartens, although 4,978 more in 1935-36 than in 1933-34, was still smaller than in 1931-32 or 1929-30. The first five grades continued to decrease in enrollments. There were 6,435,703 enrolled in high schools (last 4 years of the school system), 339,000 more than in 1933-34 and 1,636,000 more than in 1929-30. There were 1,208,227 enrolled in higher education, approximately 153,000 more than in 1933-34 but only 107,000 more than in 1929-30 since 1933-34 was the year of low enrollments.

TABLE 6.—KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY, COMMERCIAL, SECONDARY, NORMAL SCHOOL, AND COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS, 1890-1936.

Schools	1890	1900	1910	1920
1	2	3	4	5
Kindergartens (public and private).....	<sup>1</sup> 31,227	225,394	<sup>1</sup> 346,189	510,949
Public elementary schools and kindergartens.....	12,519,518	14,983,859	16,898,791	19,378,927
Private elementary schools and kindergartens (largely estimated).....	1,661,897	1,240,925	1,558,437	1,485,561
<b>Total elementary and kindergarten.....</b>	<b>14,181,415</b>	<b>16,224,784</b>	<b>18,457,228</b>	<b>20,864,488</b>
Public high schools.....	202,963	519,251	915,061	<sup>2</sup> 2,199,389
Private high schools.....	94,931	110,797	117,400	<sup>3</sup> 213,920
Preparatory schools (in colleges and universities).....	51,749	56,285	66,042	59,309
Secondary students in teacher-training institutions.....	8,170	9,570	12,890	22,058
<b>Total secondary.....</b>	<b>357,813</b>	<b>695,903</b>	<b>1,111,393</b>	<b>2,494,676</b>
Normal schools and teachers colleges (excluding secondary students).....	34,814	69,593	88,561	135,412
Colleges, universities, and professional schools (excluding preparatory students).....	121,942	167,999	266,654	462,445
<b>Total higher education.....</b>	<b>156,756</b>	<b>237,592</b>	<b>355,215</b>	<b>597,857</b>
Private commercial and business schools.....	78,920	91,649	155,244	335,161

Schools	1930	1932	1934	1936
1	6	7	8	9
Kindergartens (public and private).....	777,899	763,699	639,281	644,559
Public elementary schools and kindergartens.....	21,278,593	21,182,472	20,829,789	20,443,449
Private elementary schools and kindergartens (largely estimated).....	2,309,886	2,384,181	2,370,600	2,263,357
<b>Total elementary and kindergarten.....</b>	<b>23,588,479</b>	<b>23,566,653</b>	<b>23,200,484</b>	<b>22,766,866</b>
Public high schools.....	4,399,422	5,140,021	5,669,156	5,974,537
Private high schools.....	<sup>4</sup> 341,158	403,415	360,092	387,309
Preparatory schools (in colleges and universities).....	47,309	33,750	24,703	29,051
Secondary students in teacher-training institutions.....	11,978	15,686	36,798	34,071
<b>Total secondary.....</b>	<b>4,799,867</b>	<b>5,592,872</b>	<b>6,090,749</b>	<b>6,424,968</b>
Normal schools and teachers colleges (excluding secondary students).....	176,462	164,360	136,184	145,467
Colleges, universities, and professional schools (excluding preparatory students).....	924,275	989,757	919,176	1,062,760
<b>Total higher education.....</b>	<b>1,100,737</b>	<b>1,154,117</b>	<b>1,055,360</b>	<b>1,208,227</b>
Private commercial and business schools.....	<sup>5</sup> 179,756	<sup>6</sup> 102,286	<sup>6</sup> 102,286	<sup>6</sup> 102,286

<sup>1</sup> 1888.

<sup>2</sup> 1912.

<sup>3</sup> From State reports.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include 61,835 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children.

<sup>5</sup> Does not include 63,545 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children.

<sup>6</sup> 1928.

<sup>7</sup> Does not include 5,739 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children.

<sup>8</sup> Does not include 10,735 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children.

<sup>9</sup> 1929.

<sup>10</sup> 1933.



TABLE 7.—DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY GRADES, IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ONLY, PARTLY ESTIMATED

	1925 <sup>1</sup>	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>	1930	1931 <sup>1</sup>	1932	1933 <sup>1</sup>	1934	1935 <sup>1</sup>	1936
Total enrollment.....	24,650,291	24,741,468	24,940,582	25,179,696	25,428,866	25,678,015	25,978,728	26,275,441	26,584,817	26,834,193	26,400,646	26,367,098
In elementary schools.....	20,909,078	20,984,002	21,128,210	21,268,417	21,373,505	21,478,593	21,583,007	21,687,420	21,791,833	21,896,246	21,900,659	21,905,072
In high schools.....	3,651,213	3,757,466	3,812,372	3,911,279	4,055,361	4,199,422	4,343,721	4,487,921	4,632,014	4,776,107	4,820,200	4,864,293
Number in each grade:												
Kindergarten.....	599,684	673,231	684,360	695,490	706,497	717,523	728,549	739,575	750,601	761,627	772,653	783,679
First.....	4,048,898	3,978,780	4,073,894	4,171,037	4,268,180	4,365,323	4,462,466	4,559,609	4,656,752	4,753,895	4,851,038	4,948,181
Second.....	2,790,520	2,819,896	2,849,272	2,878,648	2,908,024	2,937,400	2,966,776	2,996,152	3,025,528	3,054,904	3,084,280	3,113,656
Third.....	2,730,383	2,759,759	2,789,135	2,818,511	2,847,887	2,877,263	2,906,639	2,936,015	2,965,391	2,994,767	3,024,143	3,053,519
Fourth.....	2,694,479	2,723,855	2,753,231	2,782,607	2,811,983	2,841,359	2,870,735	2,900,111	2,929,487	2,958,863	2,988,239	3,017,615
Fifth.....	2,514,493	2,473,032	2,431,571	2,390,110	2,348,649	2,307,188	2,265,727	2,224,266	2,182,805	2,141,344	2,100,883	2,059,422
Sixth.....	2,186,346	2,234,246	2,282,146	2,330,046	2,377,946	2,425,846	2,473,746	2,521,646	2,569,546	2,617,446	2,665,346	2,713,246
Seventh.....	1,936,732	1,977,265	2,017,798	2,058,331	2,098,864	2,139,397	2,179,930	2,220,463	2,260,996	2,301,529	2,342,062	2,382,595
Eighth.....	1,492,843	1,488,104	1,483,365	1,478,626	1,473,887	1,469,148	1,464,409	1,459,670	1,454,931	1,450,192	1,445,453	1,440,714
First year high school.....	1,424,304	1,425,204	1,426,104	1,427,004	1,427,904	1,428,804	1,429,704	1,430,604	1,431,504	1,432,404	1,433,304	1,434,204
Second year high school.....	970,415	1,004,503	1,038,591	1,072,679	1,106,767	1,140,855	1,174,943	1,209,031	1,243,119	1,277,207	1,311,295	1,345,383
Third year high school.....	715,978	736,264	756,550	776,836	797,122	817,408	837,694	857,980	878,266	898,552	918,838	939,124
Fourth year high school.....	540,518	591,505	642,492	693,479	744,466	795,453	846,440	897,427	948,414	999,401	1,050,388	1,101,375
Postgraduate.....												
Percent in each grade:												
Kindergarten.....	2.43	2.72	2.74	2.76	2.79	2.82	2.84	2.87	2.89	2.92	2.95	2.98
First.....	16.42	16.07	16.32	16.57	16.36	16.16	15.91	15.66	15.41	15.16	14.91	14.66
Second.....	11.36	11.40	11.29	11.19	11.05	10.92	10.78	10.64	10.50	10.36	10.22	10.08
Third.....	11.08	11.03	10.80	10.57	10.60	10.64	10.68	10.72	10.76	10.80	10.84	10.88
Fourth.....	10.94	10.76	10.61	10.45	10.29	10.13	9.97	9.81	9.65	9.49	9.33	9.17
Fifth.....	10.20	10.00	9.83	9.67	9.47	9.28	9.09	8.90	8.71	8.52	8.33	8.14
Sixth.....	8.87	9.03	8.97	8.81	8.65	8.49	8.33	8.17	8.01	7.85	7.69	7.53
Seventh.....	7.83	7.79	7.91	8.03	8.15	8.27	8.39	8.51	8.63	8.75	8.87	8.99
Eighth.....	6.06	6.01	6.17	6.32	6.28	6.24	6.19	6.15	6.11	6.07	6.03	5.99
First year high school.....	5.78	5.78	5.81	5.86	5.81	5.76	5.71	5.66	5.61	5.56	5.51	5.46
Second year high school.....	3.94	4.06	4.11	4.16	4.10	4.04	3.98	3.92	3.86	3.80	3.74	3.68
Third year high school.....	2.90	2.98	3.01	3.05	3.24	3.42	3.59	3.76	3.93	4.10	4.27	4.44
Fourth year high school.....	2.19	2.39	2.43	2.47	2.60	2.73	2.86	2.99	3.12	3.25	3.38	3.51
Postgraduate.....												

<sup>1</sup> Estimated from other years.



## CHANGES IN ENROLLMENT AND POPULATION

Increases by 10-year periods from 1890 to 1930 in elementary school enrollments compared with the number of children of elementary school age (5 to 13 years, inclusive) and decreases from 1930 to 1936 are shown in table 8 and presented graphically in figure I. Since 1920 the percentage of increase in elementary enrollment, based on 1890, has been less than that for the population of elementary school age. This is not due to a smaller percentage of children going to school, as it might seem, but to less retardation and better promotion facilities causing fewer children to remain more than 1 year in a grade thus making it possible for a larger percentage than formerly to complete the elementary school course in a shorter time. It may be partly due to the better elimination of duplicate enrollments for transfers within States. There has always been so much retardation in the lower elementary grades that the number of children in these grades is out of proportion to the children of the ages that are normal for these grades.

TABLE 8.—CHANGES IN ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENT AND POPULATION, 5 TO 13 YEARS, INCLUSIVE, 1890-1936

Year	Enrollment		Population 5-13 years, inclusive	
	Number	Percent of increase over 1890	Number	Percent of increase over 1890
1	2	3	4	5
1890.....	11, 181, 415		13, 188, 548	
1900.....	16, 224, 784	14. 41	15, 385, 793	16. 66
1910.....	18, 457, 228	30. 15	17, 019, 660	29. 05
1920.....	20, 864, 488	47. 13	19, 992, 947	51. 59
1930.....	23, 588, 479	66. 33	22, 230, 101	68. 56
1936.....	22, 706, 806	60. 12	21, 711, 000	64. 62

<sup>1</sup> Does not include 63,545 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children not included in previous years.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

The increase in secondary school enrollments (last 4 years of the school system) and in the population of secondary school age, 14 to 17 years, inclusive, from 1890 to 1936 are given in table 9 and are shown graphically in figure II. There were over 1,000,000 more pupils enrolled in secondary schools in 1936 than there were children of secondary school age in 1890. There were a few more enrolled in 1936 than there were children of these ages in 1900. The enrollments increased almost 17 times during the 46 years, but the population of high-school age did not even double.

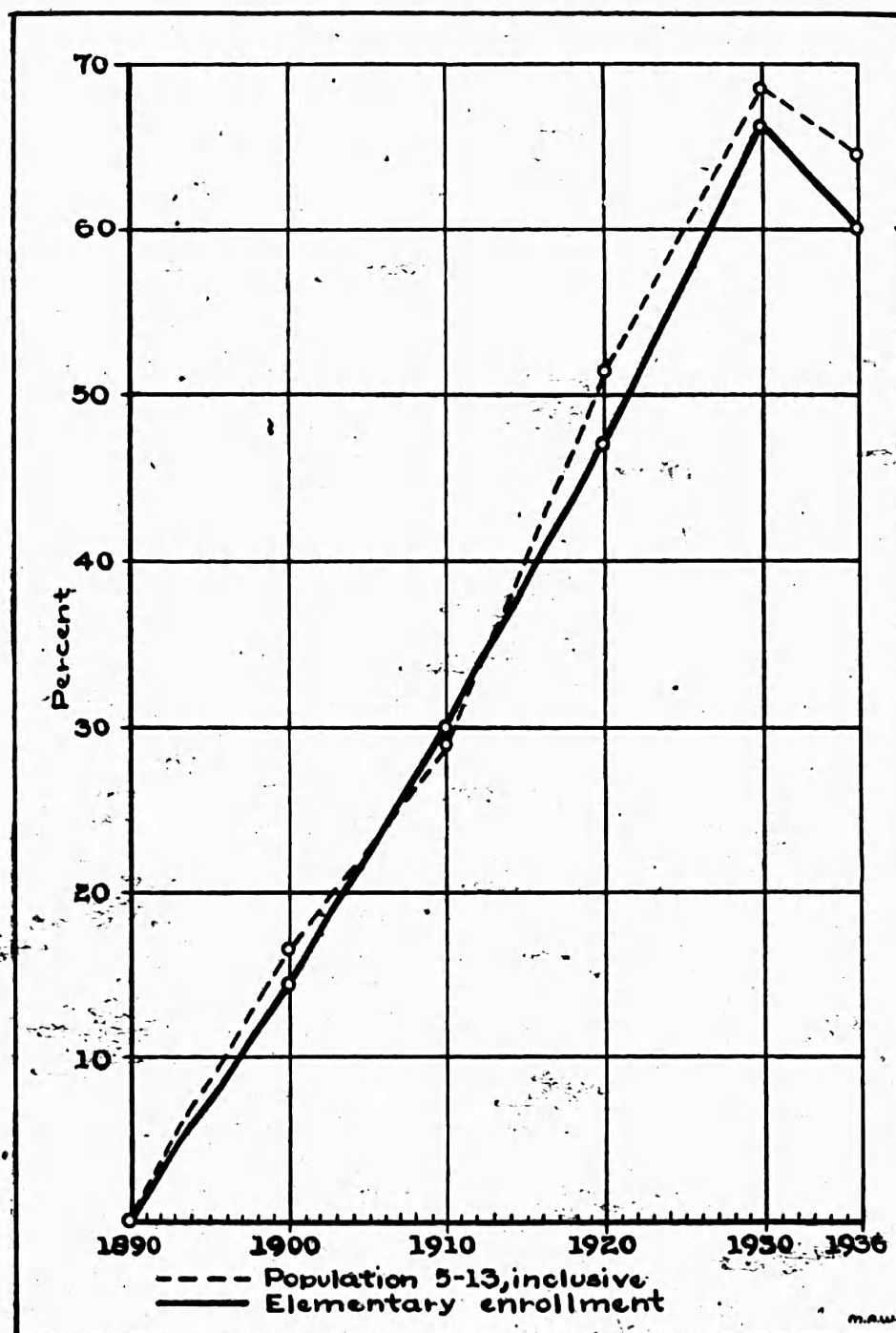


FIGURE 1.—Changes in elementary enrollments and population 5 to 13 years of age, inclusive, 1890-1936.



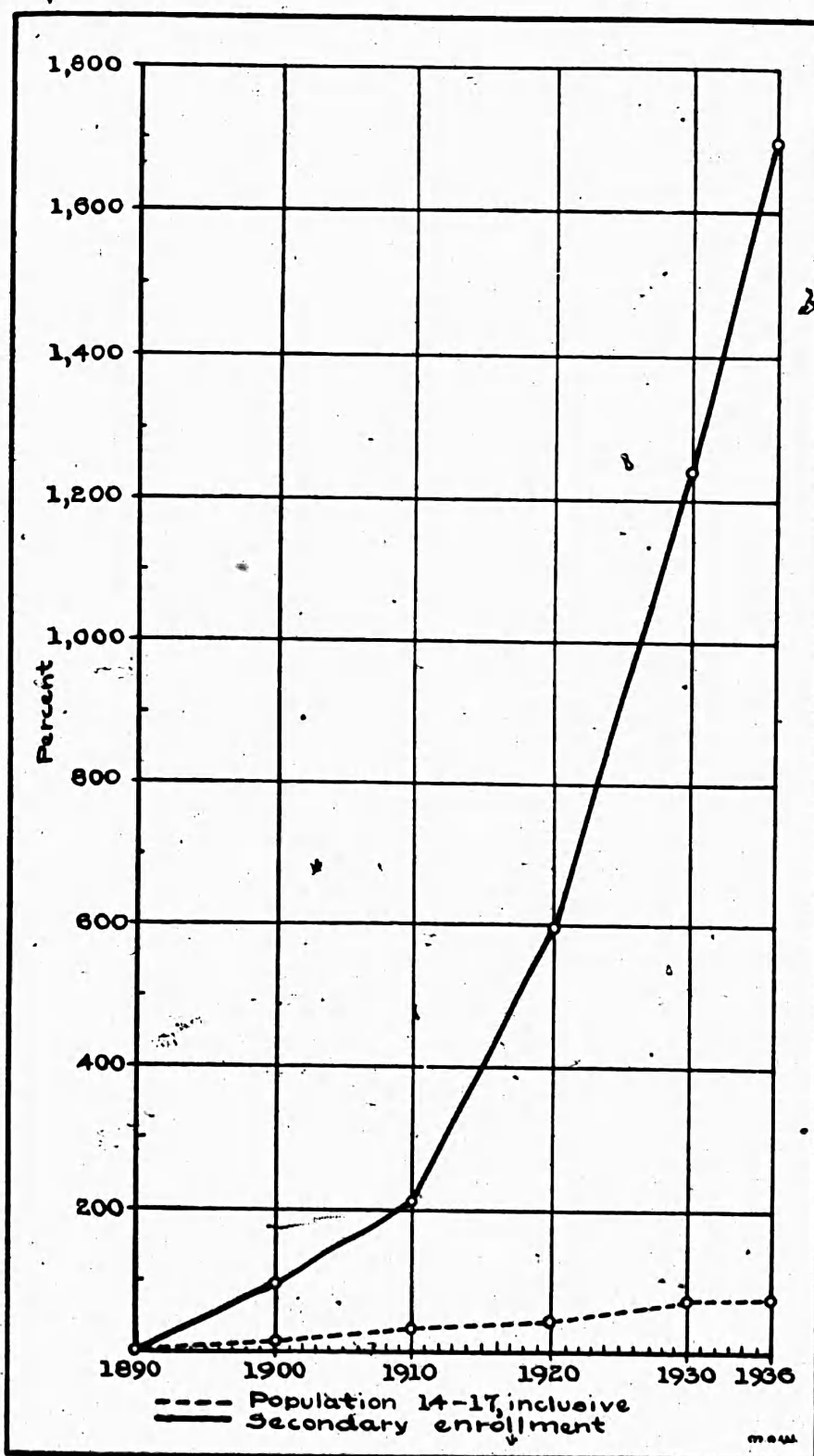


FIGURE 2.—Increase in secondary enrollments and population 14 to 17 years of age, inclusive, 1890-1936.

TABLE 9.—INCREASE IN SECONDARY ENROLLMENT AND POPULATION, 14 TO 17 YEARS, INCLUSIVE, 1890-1936

Year	Enrollment		Population 14-17 years, inclusive	
	Number	Percent of increase over 1890	Number	Percent of increase over 1890
1	2	3	4	5
1890.....	357,813	.....	5,354,653	.....
1900.....	695,903	94.49	6,152,231	14.90
1910.....	1,111,393	210.61	7,220,298	34.84
1920.....	2,494,676	597.20	7,735,841	44.47
1930.....	4,799,867	1,241.45	9,341,221	74.45
1936.....	10,424,968	1,695.62	19,565,000	78.63

<sup>1</sup> Does not include 10,735 children in residential schools for exceptional children not included in previous years.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

The increases in college enrollments and in population of college age, 18 to 21 years, inclusive, from 1890 to 1936 as given in table 10 are shown graphically in figure III. The enrollments increased 671 percent while the population of college age increased only 83 percent.

TABLE 10.—INCREASE IN COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AND POPULATION 18 TO 21 YEARS, INCLUSIVE, 1890-1936

Year	Enrollment		Population 18-21 years, inclusive	
	Number	Percent of increase over 1890	Number	Percent of increase over 1890
1	2	3	4	5
1890.....	156,756	.....	5,151,067	.....
1900.....	237,592	51.57	5,930,765	15.14
1910.....	355,215	126.60	7,335,453	42.41
1920.....	597,857	281.39	7,343,794	42.57
1930.....	1,100,737	602.20	9,026,741	75.24
1936.....	1,208,227	670.77	9,439,532	83.25

<sup>1</sup> Estimated at same percentage as in 1930. The estimate on medium fertility of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems is 9,758,000.

### NUMBER OF GRADUATES

There was an increase of 11 percent, or approximately 100,500, in the number of graduates from high school in 1935-36 over the number in 1933-34. More than 1,000,000 pupils are finishing high school each year.

The number graduating from college, including only those receiving baccalaureate and first professional degrees, in 1935-36 was almost 7,000 greater than in 1933-34. This is a 5-percent increase. The number of first degrees granted in certain professions in 1935-36 are given in table 2.



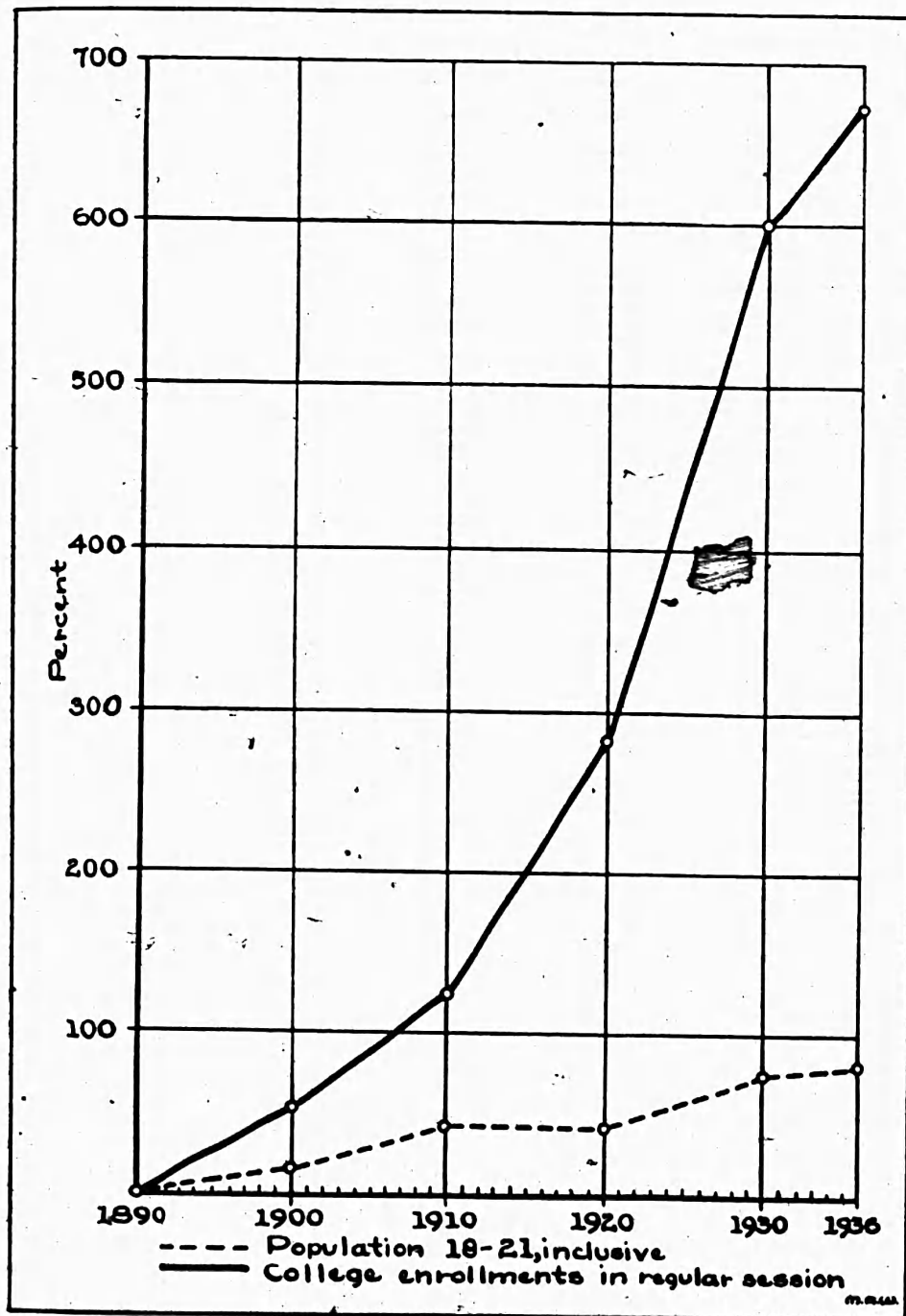


FIGURE 3.—Increase in college enrollments and population 18 to 21 years of age, inclusive, 1890-1936.

TABLE 11.—HIGH-SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Year	Graduates		Year	Graduates	
	High school	College <sup>1</sup>		High school	College <sup>1</sup>
1	2	3	1	2	3
1890.....	43,731	14,306	1928.....	596,655	111,161
1900.....	94,884	25,324	1930.....	665,223	122,484
1910.....	156,429	34,178	1932.....	833,252	138,093
1920.....	311,266	48,622	1934.....	914,853	136,156
1924.....	498,006	82,783	1936.....	1,015,345	143,125
1926.....	561,469	96,956			

<sup>1</sup> First degree graduates only.

## TEACHERS

There were approximately 54,500 more teachers in 1935-36 than in 1933-34. This increase is greater than the decrease reported from 1931-32 to 1933-34 making a net increase over 1932 of 10,050 teachers. The decrease in the number of elementary teachers from 1933-34 to 1935-36 was very small (1,235) compared with a 36,000 decrease in the previous biennium. The great increase of 44,868, or about 18 percent, was in high schools, including junior high schools. There was a decrease of 8,468, or 3.3 percent, in this group in the previous biennium. There was an increase during the 4-year period of more than 832,000 pupils in the last 4 years of high school only. (See table 6.) Data are not available for 1935-36 for high-school pupils and teachers on the same basis. In higher education there was an increase of 10,597 teachers, or 12.2 percent, during the biennium in which the number of students increased by approximately 153,000, or 14.5 percent.

In comparison with the increase of 54,500 teachers employed, there were graduated from teacher-training courses during the 2 years of the biennium approximately 63,500 students with first degrees who had specialized in education or teacher training and in addition 43,000 without degrees from 1- to 4-year teacher-training courses in normal schools and junior colleges.

The percentage of teachers who are men continued its increase from 23.76 percent in 1933-34 to 24.84 percent in 1935-36. It was 21.61 percent in 1931-32 and 20.93 in 1929-30.



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1 Includes teachers in junior high schools.  
 2 Figures for 1928.  
 3 Professional departments.  
 4 Includes critic teachers some of whom in schools.  
 5 Figures for 1929.

Professional schools,

1 Includes teachers in junior high schools.  
2 Figures for 1928.  
3 Professional departments.  
4 Includes critic teachers some of whom may be included in elementary or secondary schools.  
5 Figures for 1929.

From reports made by State departments of education data are presented in table 13 by decades since 1870 and for 1932, 1934, and 1936. For comparability, high-school data in this table are for the last 4 years of the school system only. The great growth which has taken place in public education is clearly shown in this table.

**TABLE 13.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL SYSTEM, 1870-1936**

Item	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1932	1934	1936
<b>I.—General statistics</b>										
Total population	38,858,371	50,155,793	62,622,250	75,602,515	91,972,266	105,710,620	122,775,040	124,822,000	126,425,000	128,429,000
Children 5-17 years of age (inclusive)	12,055,443	16,085,767	18,543,201	21,404,322	24,239,948	27,728,788	31,571,322	32,031,549	32,392,749	31,618,000
Pupils enrolled (excluding duplicates)	6,871,822	9,867,895	12,722,631	15,043,110	17,813,852	21,578,316	25,678,015	26,276,441	26,434,193	26,867,098
Pupils enrolled in public high schools	80,277	110,227	202,963	519,251	915,061	2,200,389	4,309,422	5,140,021	5,660,156	5,974,537
Average daily attendance	4,077,347	6,144,143	8,153,635	10,632,772	12,827,307	16,160,028	21,264,886	22,245,344	22,468,190	22,298,767
Total number of days attended by all pupils	539,053,423	800,719,970	1,098,232,725	1,534,822,633	2,011,477,065	2,615,161,151	3,672,765,005	3,807,940,714	3,853,033,594	3,857,043,208
Men teachers	77,529	122,705	125,525	126,588	110,481	95,634	141,771	153,861	161,949	170,073
Women teachers	122,985	163,708	238,397	266,474	412,729	583,648	712,492	717,746	685,171	691,890
Total teachers	200,515	286,593	363,922	423,062	523,210	679,283	854,263	871,607	847,120	870,963
Number of schoolhouses	116,312	178,122	224,526	248,279	263,474	271,319	247,289	245,941	241,478	238,867
Value of all school property	\$180,383,008	\$209,571,718	\$342,531,791	\$550,069,217	\$1,091,007,512	\$2,409,719,120	\$4,211,327,040	\$6,581,530,756	\$6,024,771,206	\$6,731,324,741
<b>II.—Financial statistics</b>										
Revenue receipts from—										
Income of permanent funds and lands	—	—	—	\$9,152,274	\$14,096,555	\$26,036,098	\$27,516,517	\$28,936,008	\$22,038,583	\$24,370,473
County and local taxes and appropriations	—	—	97,222,426	149,486,845	312,221,592	758,896,551	1,645,687,051	1,589,692,732	1,317,898,710	1,330,401,986
State taxes and appropriations	—	—	26,345,329	37,886,740	64,604,701	134,278,753	329,312,434	384,700,151	402,600,721	555,353,854
All other sources	—	—	11,882,292	23,240,130	42,140,859	50,908,896	86,040,235	94,601,318	68,194,070	61,270,103
Total	—	143,194,806	143,194,806	219,765,989	433,063,697	970,120,298	2,088,556,837	2,068,029,299	1,810,652,993	1,971,402,416



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATION

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Expenditures for—	20, 207, 041	35, 450, 820	69, 978, 370	153, 642, 852	370, 877, 909	210, 990, 262	59, 270, 555	171, 321, 674
Sites, buildings, furniture, libraries, and apparatus.....	91, 836, 484	137, 687, 746	253, 915, 170	613, 404, 578	1, 205, 201, 424	1, 310, 040, 500	1, 103, 705, 671	1, 181, 772, 745
Salaries of superintendents, supervisors, principals, and teachers.....	22, 463, 190	41, 826, 052	102, 356, 894	209, 203, 779	650, 710, 991	653, 613, 793	557, 123, 003	615, 803, 779
All other purposes.....	140, 506, 715	214, 964, 618	428, 250, 434	1, 036, 151, 209	2, 316, 790, 384	2, 174, 650, 555	1, 720, 105, 239	1, 968, 896, 198
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>63, 396, 666</b>	<b>78, 094, 687</b>	<b>78, 094, 687</b>	<b>78, 094, 687</b>	<b>78, 094, 687</b>	<b>78, 094, 687</b>	<b>78, 094, 687</b>	<b>78, 094, 687</b>
<b>III.—Derivative statistics</b>								
Percent school population— <sup>1</sup> s of total population.....	31.3	30.1	28.4	26.2	24.7	23.7	25.6	24.6
Percent of total population enrolled.....	17.82	19.67	19.37	20.4	20.9	21.1	20.9	20.5
Percent of children 5-17 years of age (inclusive) enrolled.....	57	65.50	73.49	77.8	81.3	82.0	81.6	83.4
Percent of pupils in high school.....	1.2	1.1	5.1	10.2	17.1	19.6	21.4	22.7
Percent of children enrolled attending each day.....	59.3	62.3	72.1	74.8	82.8	84.7	85.0	84.6
Average number of days the schools were in session.....	132.2	130.3	157.5	161.9	172.7	171.2	171.6	173.0
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled.....	78.4	81.1	113	121.2	143.0	144.9	145.8	146.3
Average number of days attended by each child 5-17 years of age (inclusive).....	44.7	63.1	83	94.3	116.3	118.9	119.0	122.0
Percent of men teachers.....	38.7	34.5	21.1	14.1	10.6	17.7	10.1	20.6
Average annual salaries of all teachers.....	\$189	\$195	\$445	\$471	\$1, 420	\$1, 417	\$1, 227	\$1, 283
Percent of revenue derived from—								
Permanent funds and lands.....			4.2	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
State taxes.....			17.2	13.8	16.8	18.6	22.2	28.2
County and local taxes.....			72.1	78.2	78.8	76.9	72.8	67.5
All other sources.....			8.3	5.3	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.1
Percent of expenditures devoted to—								
Sites, buildings, etc.....			16.4	14.8	16.0	9.7	3.4	8.7
Salaries.....			65.4	60.2	55.9	64.2	64.2	60.0
All other purposes.....			16	26	28.1	30.1	32.4	31.3
Total expenditure per capita of population.....	\$1.04	\$1.56	\$4.04	\$9.80	\$18.87	\$17.31	\$13.54	\$15.33
Total expenditure per pupil in average attendance.....	\$15.55	\$12.71	\$33.23	\$64.16	\$108.49	\$97.16	\$76.22	\$97.95
Average total expenditure per day for each pupil attending (cents).....	11.8	9.7	21.1	39.6	62.4	50.7	44.4	50.8

<sup>1</sup> United States Census reports or estimates thereon.

<sup>2</sup> For 1871.

<sup>3</sup> From reports of public high schools.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 231 part-time teachers in Massachusetts.

<sup>5</sup> Several States not included in this average.

<sup>6</sup> Computed from number of teaching positions.

<sup>7</sup> Computed from number of teaching positions plus 6,583 supervisors and 13,638 principals.

<sup>8</sup> Not including evening, summer, and part-time and continuation schools when separately reported.

## PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

A study was made of private elementary schools for the year ended in June 1933. Since no previous comparable study had been made, no data are available over a period of years, except estimates on the number of teachers and pupils by States in *Statistics of State School Systems*.

For the 7,745 schools that reported in 1933, table 14 shows the number of schools, teachers, and pupils by the religious affiliation or control of the school.

TABLE 14.—PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS, ACCORDING TO AFFILIATION AND CONTROL, 1932-33

Religious denomination	Number of schools reporting	Elementary instructors		Total elementary students	
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baptist.....	29	12	64	1,014	910
Brethren.....	2	2	7	106	81
Christian.....	1		1		14
Christian Science.....	5	2	19	64	96
Church of New Jerusalem.....	1		1		21
Congregational.....	16	7	46	737	659
Disciples of Christ.....	2		6	59	47
Episcopal.....	85	115	218	2,593	2,137
Friends.....	27	32	256	1,841	1,724
Hebrew.....	2	11	7	471	9
Lutheran.....	1,062	1,547	449	34,596	32,526
Mennonite.....	1		1	16	12
Methodist Episcopal.....	24	11	52	364	616
Methodist Episcopal South.....	10	2	30	392	376
Moravian.....	1		2		9
Pillar of Fire.....	1	1	2	8	13
Presbyterian.....	43	33	123	1,416	1,421
Reformed Church.....	4	4	13	207	51
Roman Catholic.....	5,759	1,418	40,927	813,737	816,383
Seventh-day Adventist.....	72	18	119	1,650	1,516
Unitarian.....	1	1	1	11	2
Universalist.....	1		1		2
Other denominations.....	11	8	60	840	825
Nonsectarian.....	585	857	2,945	21,675	21,149
<b>Total (continental United States and outlying parts)</b> .....	<b>7,745</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>45,350</b>	<b>881,797</b>	<b>880,631</b>

## PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A detailed study of public high schools by type was made in 1934. Questionnaires were sent directly to each school since many State departments of education are not able to supply detailed information for various types of secondary schools within their States. The data available from the study included the number of several types of schools, enrollments for each type, and registration subjects taught. The summaries for 1933-34 are given in tables 15 and 16.

The next tabulation by types will be for the year ending in June 1938.



TABLE 15.—NUMBER AND ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS BY TYPE (INCLUDES JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS)

Type	Number of schools reporting, 1934	Enrollment, 1934
1	2	3
<i>Junior high schools</i>		
2-year, white, 11 grades (2-3 plan) <sup>1</sup> .....	20	16,985
2-year, white, 11 grades (2-4 plan).....	2	383
2-year, white, 12 grades (2-3 plan).....	22	14,982
2-year, white, 12 grades (2-4 plan).....	172	46,225
3-year, white, 11 grades (3-2 plan).....	23	10,986
3-year, Negro, 11 grades (3-2 plan).....	1	
3-year, white, 11 grades (3-3 plan).....	63	47,695
3-year, Negro, 11 grades (3-3 plan).....	2	
3-year, white, 12 grades (3-2 plan).....	8	6,261
3-year, white, 12 grades (3-3 plan).....	1,204	1,023,965
3-year, Negro, 12 grades (3-3 plan).....	39	
3-year, white, 12 grades (3-4 plan).....	5	1,251
3-year, Negro, 12 grades (3-4 plan).....	1	
4-year, white, 11 grades (4-2 plan).....	7	1,917
4-year, white, 12 grades (4-2 plan).....	173	49,451
4-year, Negro, 12 grades (4-2 plan).....	16	
<b>Total (junior high schools).....</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>1,220,101</b>
<i>Junior-senior and undivided high schools</i>		
Junior-senior:		
White, 12 grades (2-4 plan).....	980	238,512
Negro, 12 grades (2-4 plan).....	42	
White, 12 grades (3-3 plan).....	1,222	555,710
Negro, 12 grades (3-3 plan).....	87	
White, 11 grades (2-4, 3-3 plan).....	17	15,479
Negro, 11 grades (2-4, 3-3 plan).....	13	
White, 12 grades (3-4 plan).....	18	6,306
Negro, 12 grades (3-4 plan).....	1	
Undivided:		
5-year, white, 11 grades (2-3 and 3-2 plan).....	39	17,039
5-year, Negro, 11 grades (2-3 and 3-2 plan).....	3	
5-year, white, 12 grades (2-3 and 3-2 plan).....	100	53,716
5-year, Negro, 12 grades (2-3 and 3-2 plan).....	4	
6-year, white, 11 grades.....	10	2,972
6-year, white, 12 grades.....	1,378	347,112
6-year, Negro, 12 grades.....	24	
<b>Total (junior-senior and undivided high schools).....</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>1,236,846</b>
<i>Senior high schools</i>		
2-year, white, 12 grades.....	8	6,801
3-year, white, 11 grades.....	57	59,717
3-year, Negro, 11 grades.....	2	
3-year, white, 12 grades.....	541	583,129
3-year, Negro, 12 grades.....	5	
4-year, white, 12 grades.....	140	90,902
<b>Total (senior high schools).....</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>740,549</b>
<b>Total (reorganized high schools).....</b>	<b>6,839</b>	<b>3,197,496</b>
<i>Regular high schools</i>		
4-year, white, 12 grades.....	10,865	2,687,224
4-year, Negro, 12 grades.....	185	54,643
4-year, white, 11 grades.....	3,107	492,263
4-year, Negro, 11 grades.....	424	67,706
4-year, white, 13 grades.....	13	1,481
3-year or less, white, 12 grades.....	1,455	39,636
3-year or less, Negro, 12 grades.....	93	2,451
3-year or less, white, 11 grades.....	266	9,362
3-year or less, Negro, 11 grades.....	166	5,678
<b>Total (regular high schools).....</b>	<b>16,574</b>	<b>3,380,444</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>23,213</b>	<b>6,557,940</b>
Estimated total in all regular high schools in the United States.....	18,075	3,699,037
Estimated total in all high schools in the United States.....	24,714	6,886,533

<sup>1</sup> (2-3 plan) is 2 grades in junior high school and 3 in senior high.



TABLE 16.—STUDENTS IN CERTAIN STUDIES IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS SINCE 1890

Subject	1890		1895		1900		1905		1910		1915		1922		1928		1934	
	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total number of students in schools reporting studies	362,943		350,099		519,261		679,702		779,143		1,165,495		2,155,460		2,896,630		4,496,514	
Rhetoric			112,205	32.05	199,803	38.48	329,895	48.54	422,031	57.10	680,871	58.42	1,083,928	78.59	2,086,033	93.09	4,071,094	90.54
English literature			153,950	43.97	218,613	42.10	335,348	49.34	421,980	57.09	650,613	55.82	1,083,928	78.59	2,086,033	93.09	4,071,094	90.54
Latin	70,411	34.60	22,813	6.52	262,767	50.61	341,248	50.21	362,548	49.05	434,925	37.32	683,086	27.52	636,952	21.92	731,320	16.04
French	11,858	5.84	39,901	11.40	40,395	7.78	82,120	12.14	73,161	9.90	102,516	8.80	333,162	16.44	406,012	14.02	484,710	10.87
German	21,338	10.81	39,901	11.40	74,408	14.33	137,661	20.25	175,083	23.69	284,294	24.39	13,918	1.84	53,250	1.84	106,672	2.37
Spanish									4,920	.67	31,743	2.39	242,715	11.26	273,564	9.44	280,329	6.23
Italian									4,920	.67	31,743	2.39	242,715	11.26	273,564	9.44	280,329	6.23
Algebra	92,160	45.40	189,968	54.27	292,287	56.29	390,893	57.61	420,207	56.85	569,216	48.84	865,515	40.15	1,020,323	35.22	1,367,210	30.41
Geometry	43,294	21.33	88,702	26.34	142,235	27.39	191,363	28.16	228,170	30.87	309,383	26.55	488,825	22.68	573,673	19.80	767,171	17.06
Arithmetic													206,918	10.53	69,969	2.42	103,534	2.30
Trigonometry			8,898	2.53	9,915	1.91	11,651	1.71	13,812	1.87	17,220	1.48	32,930	1.53	36,855	1.27	59,858	1.33
Astronomy			16,770	4.79	14,435	2.78	8,307	1.22	3,915	.53	3,224	.28	1,474	.07	1,632	.06	2,483	.06
Physics	46,184	22.21	76,720	22.77	98,846	19.04	106,430	15.66	107,988	14.61	165,854	14.23	192,390	8.93	196,402	6.85	281,928	6.27
Chemistry	20,503	10.10	32,020	9.16	40,084	7.72	45,960	6.76	50,923	6.89	86,031	7.38	159,413	7.40	204,694	7.07	339,769	7.56
Physical geography			83,642	23.89	121,335	23.37	146,275	21.82	142,948	19.34	169,911	14.58	92,146	4.28	76,789	2.65	71,398	1.59
Zoology									59,253	8.02	37,456	3.21	32,956	1.53	22,173	.77	27,275	.61
Botany									124,880	16.83	106,520	9.14	52,241	3.82	46,062	1.59	41,075	.91
Biology									8,538	1.16	80,403	6.90	189,288	8.78	393,391	13.58	656,520	14.60
Geology			17,488	5.00	18,743	3.61	15,914	2.34			5,558	.48	3,520	.16	2,548	.09	4,681	.10
Physiology			104,862	29.95	142,401	27.42	149,262	21.96	113,252	15.32	110,541	9.48	109,519	5.08	77,632	2.68	81,632	1.82
Hygiene and sanitation																		
General science																		
American history																		
English history																		
Ancient history																		
Medieval and modern history																		
World history																		
	55,427	27.31	120,201	34.33	198,126	38.16	277,864	40.88	406,764	55.03	589,087	50.54	371,392	17.23	301,794	10.42	304,025	6.76
													330,836	15.35	327,313	11.30	278,236	6.19
															175,628	6.06	536,178	11.92



Civil government.....	112,465	21.66	122,186	17.97	114,965	15.55	163,294	15.72	416,320	19.32	192,497	6.05	204,338	6.97
Community government.....									51,288	2.38	387,910	13.39	405,964	10.36
Sociology.....									103,540	4.80	77,117	2.66	111,718	2.48
Economics.....											147,035	5.08	221,874	4.93
Problems of democracy.....											30,200	1.04	155,531	3.46
Agriculture.....					34,418	4.66	83,573	7.17	110,242	6.11	106,085	3.66	169,752	3.55
Home economics.....					27,933	3.78	150,276	12.89	307,553	14.27	477,443	16.48	751,907	16.72
Industrial subjects.....							130,155	11.17	242,683	11.26	394,584	13.28	630,124	14.01
Bookkeeping.....							39,816	3.42	270,517	12.55	309,138	10.67	442,938	9.85
Shorthand.....									191,901	8.90	251,531	8.69	404,237	8.99
Typewriting.....									281,524	13.06	439,379	15.17	749,315	16.66
Commercial arithmetic.....									31,688	1.47	201,287	6.95	220,688	4.91
Commercial law.....									19,611	.91	76,434	2.64	144,342	3.21
Commercial geography.....									36,616	1.70	140,246	4.84	178,408	3.97
Commercial history.....									8,307	.39	5,321	.18	8,614	.19
Penmanship.....									36,667	1.70	21,647	.75	11,665	.26
Office practice.....									7,721	.36	40,848	1.41	72,072	1.60
Elementary business training.....											86,620	2.99	275,338	6.12
Drawing and art.....							266,492	22.87	317,825	14.75	539,379	18.62	680,394	15.33
Music.....							367,188	31.50	544,764	25.27	751,345	26.04	1,148,732	25.54
Physical education.....									123,568	5.73	435,380	15.03	2,277,775	50.66

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with 1910 the percentage of students in each study is based upon the number of students in the schools reporting studies. In previous years the percentages were based upon the total number of students in the schools.

To satisfy the many inquiries for the largest high schools in the United States, table 17 lists by size the 40 public high schools that in 1934 had more than 5,000 pupils each, 31 of which are a part of the New York City school system and 5 of the Chicago system.

TABLE 17.—PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS ENROLLING MORE THAN 5,000 PUPILS IN 1934

Rank in size	Enrollment	Name of school	City
1	2	3	4
1	13,374	De Witt Clinton High School (boys).....	New York, N. Y.
2	11,357	James Monroe High School.....	Do.
3	10,611	New Utrecht High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
4	9,411	Erasmus Hall High School.....	Do.
5	9,242	Girls Commercial High School.....	Do.
6	9,095	High School.....	Jamaica (New York City).
7	8,844	Newtown High School.....	Elmhurst (New York City).
8	8,830	Theodore Roosevelt High School (commercial)...	New York, N. Y.
9	8,748	Textile High School.....	Do.
10	8,745	Evander Childs High School.....	Do.
11	8,722	Theodore Roosevelt Evening High School.....	Do.
12	8,577	Haaren High School.....	Do.
13	8,458	James Madison High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
14	8,423	Samuel J. Tilden High School.....	Do.
15	8,356	Thomas Jefferson High School.....	Do.
16	7,889	Abraham Lincoln High School.....	Do.
17	7,710	Julia Richman High School.....	New York, N. Y.
18	7,620	Wm. L. Dickinson High School.....	Jersey City, N. J.
19	7,504	Ozone Park High School.....	Jamaica (New York City).
20	6,892	Washington Irving High School.....	New York, N. Y.
21	6,870	Carl Schurz High School.....	Chicago, Ill.
22	6,865	Arsenal Technical High School.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
23	6,819	Manual Training High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
24	6,737	J. Sterling Morton High School.....	Cicero, Ill.
25	6,727	Seward Park High School.....	New York, N. Y.
26½	6,581	High School.....	Richmond Hill (New York City).
26½	6,581	Albert G. Lane High School.....	Chicago, Ill.
28	6,499	Austin High School.....	Do.
29	6,403	Walton High School.....	New York, N. Y.
30	6,333	George Washington High School.....	Do.
31	6,249	Grover Cleveland High School (Ridgewood).....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
32	6,124	Bryant High School.....	Long Island City (New York City).
33	6,079	Brooklyn High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
34	5,747	Morris High School.....	New York, N. Y.
35	5,645	Lindblom High School.....	Chicago, Ill.
36	5,468	Tilden Technical High School.....	Do.
37	5,368	High School.....	New Haven, Conn.
38	5,050	Boys High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
39	5,026	Washington Irving Evening High School.....	New York, N. Y.
40	5,024	Stuyvesant High School.....	Do.

#### PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Although estimates are made biennially of the total number of teachers and pupils in private secondary schools, other data are collected directly from the schools about every 4 or 6 years.

The distribution of schools, teachers, and pupils reporting in 1933 is given by religious affiliation or control in table 18, the historical data on subject registrations in private high schools are given in table 19, and the distribution of the estimated total teachers and pupils in 1936 by States is given in *Statistics of State School Systems*.

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TABLE 18.—ENROLLMENT BY YEARS IN PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OR CONTROL, 1932-33

Religious denomination	Number of schools	Secondary instructors		Enrollment	
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
ist.....	39	163	100	2,110	1,564
ren.....	4	11	12	105	123
tian.....	1		14		170
tian Reformed.....	3	18	6	265	324
tian Science.....	3	8	5	35	16
ch of New Jerusalem.....	1		9		29
regational.....	20	68	76	845	959
ples of Christ.....	3	11	11	131	496
opal.....	90	459	432	4,509	2,394
gelical Free Church.....	1	1	2	34	38
ds.....	22	132	134	1,280	1,210
h.....	2	26	2	348	
bran.....	35	120	43	1,166	915
ionite.....	2	3		17	26
odist Episcopal.....	28	120	143	1,491	1,666
odist Episcopal, South.....	6	16	25	186	131
vian.....	2	5	1	17	71
ene.....	3	8	9	67	86
of Fire.....	1	2	4	19	15
yterian.....	48	169	222	2,494	2,040
med Church.....	7	83	4	738	128
in Catholic.....	1,715	3,090	8,165	84,840	112,872
th-day Adventist.....	72	172	116	1,598	1,748
ish Evangelical Mission Covenant.....	1	6	3	54	82
rian.....	1	7		69	
rsalist.....	1		11		61
denominations.....	2	7	14	161	169
ectarian.....	522	2,757	2,502	29,273	21,291
<b>Total (continental United States and outlying parts)</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>7,462</b>	<b>12,080</b>	<b>131,852</b>	<b>148,324</b>

TABLE 19.—PUPILS IN CERTAIN STUDIES IN PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES SINCE 1890

Studies	1890		1895		1900		1905		1910		1915		1922		1928		1933	
	Pupils	Per- cent of total	Pupils	Per- cent of total	Pupils	Per- cent of total	Pupils	Per- cent of total	Pupils	Per- cent of total	Pupils	Per- cent of total	Pupils	Per- cent of total	Pupils	Per- cent of total	Pupils	Per- cent of total
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total number pupils in schools re- porting on studies	94,931		118,347		110,797		107,207		178,510		125,692		180,163		248,015		229,866	
Pupils in—																		
Latin	29,733	31.3	51,056	43.1	52,089	46.9	49,819	46.5	42,954	54.7	69,060	54.9	95,461	53.0	140,129	56.5	128,732	56.0
French	16,174	17.0	22,933	19.4	25,289	22.8	27,657	25.8	22,510	28.7	33,615	26.7	58,619	32.5	74,108	29.9	72,241	31.4
German	12,870	13.6	19,020	16.1	20,465	18.5	22,405	20.9	17,850	22.7	28,064	22.3	5,725	3.2	8,934	3.6	10,335	4.5
Spanish									363	.5	3,405	2.7	21,119	11.7	22,445	9.0	17,312	7.5
Greek	6,667	7.0	11,300	9.6	10,056	9.8	7,156	6.7	5,228	6.6	9,320	5.8	6,105	3.4	6,651	2.7	3,713	1.6
Algebra																		
Geometry	35,247	37.1	55,477	46.9	54,726	49.4	53,199	49.6	45,168	57.5	66,801	53.2	83,666	46.4	113,607	45.8	98,123	42.7
Trigonometry	16,487	17.4	26,111	22.1	26,283	23.7	27,690	25.8	24,234	30.9	36,081	29.2	48,551	27.0	67,935	27.4	65,142	28.3
General mathematics			6,378	5.4	6,353	4.8	5,605	5.2	4,052	5.2	5,258	4.2	5,923	3.3	8,776	3.5	8,995	3.9
Psychology			6,071	5.1	7,758	7.0	5,030	5.3	3,895	5.0	4,885	3.9	4,167	2.3	2,786	1.1	1,787	.8
Principles of teaching																		
Rhetoric			34,467	28.1	37,699	34.0	42,371	39.5	40,660	51.8	37,204	29.6	2,941	1.6	1,406	.6		
English literature					40,880	36.9	43,471	40.6	44,497	56.7	73,405	58.4	143,833	79.9	233,520	94.2	227,614	99.0
American history													29,347	16.3	42,186	17.0	43,467	18.9
English history													12,633	7.0	9,608	3.9	4,746	2.1
Ancient history	27,482	29.0	42,135	35.6	40,009	36.1	40,911	38.2	48,416	61.7	75,411	60.0	41,860	23.2	51,347	20.7	42,481	18.6
Medieval and modern history													31,102	17.3	41,826	16.9	35,450	15.4
World history															6,983	2.8	11,487	5.0
Olivia					20,398	18.4	18,273	17.0	15,775	20.1	23,444	18.7	27,977	15.5	14,287	5.8	9,366	4.1
Community civics															24,508	9.9	26,154	11.4
Sociology																		
Economics													1,565	.9	3,258	1.3	3,694	1.6
Problems in American democracy													4,102	2.3	6,823	2.8	7,811	3.4
Manual training															1,764	2.7	5,306	2.3
Drawing													4,700	2.7	3,801	1.5	4,425	2.2
													29,116	16.4	26,427	10.7	21,539	9.4



Vocal music.....	7,920	6.7	7,160	6.5	5,200	4.9	3,301	4.2	47,467	37.8	53,443	20.9	64,789	26.1	69,546	30.3
Instrumental music.....	17,460	18.4	24,048	18.9	16,852	15.7	12,922	16.5	2,543	2.0	33,821	18.8	29,851	12.0	17,034	7.4
Astronomy.....	8,163	8.6	11,883	9.3	9,434	8.8	7,367	9.4	18,672	14.8	20,857	11.6	25,831	10.4	32,301	9.7
Physics.....									12,485	9.9	17,348	9.6	25,326	10.2	25,771	11.2
Chemistry.....																
General science.....	21,482	18.2	22,800	20.6	19,356	18.1	13,552	17.3	19,318	15.4	19,581	10.9	25,276	10.2	24,121	10.5
Physical geography.....																
Botany.....																
Zoology.....																
Biology.....																
Geology.....																
Physiology.....	8,378	7.1	6,557	6.9	4,682	4.4	2,713	3.5	2,032	1.6	622	3	268	1.1	44	1.6
Hygiene and sanitation.....	26,442	22.3	27,443	24.8	22,588	21.1	15,584	19.9	17,802	14.2	12,768	7.1	7,628	3.1	3,688	6.5
Agriculture.....																
Home economics.....																
Foods.....																
Clothing.....																
Arithmetic.....																
Bookkeeping.....																
Shorthand.....																
Typewriting.....																
Commercial arithmetic.....																
Commercial law.....																
Commercial geography.....																
Business English.....																
Spelling.....																
Pennmanship.....																
Mechanical drawing.....																
Public speaking.....																
Music appreciation.....																
Ethics.....																
Religious subjects.....																
Physical training.....																
Occupations.....																

Beginning with 1910 the percentage of pupils in each study is based upon the number in the schools reporting studies. In previous years the percentages are based upon the total number of pupils in all schools reporting.

Less than 0.05 percent.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

Since 1932, statistics for higher education have been integrated and presented in one chapter of the Biennial Survey of Education. Previous to that time various types of higher education received different statistical treatment and therefore very few comparable historical data for higher education as a whole can be given. Enrollments and the ratio of these enrollments to the number of persons 18 to 21 years of age, inclusive, by decades from 1900 to 1930, and for each biennium since, are given in table 20.

TABLE 20.—ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND RATIO TO POPULATION 18 TO 21 YEARS, INCLUSIVE

Year	Enrollment	Ratio to population 18-21 years, inclusive	Year	Enrollment	Ratio to population 18-21 years, inclusive
1900.....	237,592	4.01	1932.....	1,154,117	12.59
1910.....	355,215	4.84	1934.....	1,055,360	11.35
1920.....	597,857	8.14	1936.....	1,208,227	12.90
1930.....	1,100,737	12.19			

A summary of data on faculty, students, degrees, receipts, expenditures, and property for the years ending in June of 1932, 1934, and 1936 for all higher education combined is given in table 21.

TABLE 21.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Item	1931-32	1933-34	1935-36
1	2	3	4
Numbers of institutions on mailing list.....		1,465	1,706
I. Faculty, students, and degrees:			
Numbers reporting faculty, students, and degrees.....	1,460	1,418	1,628
A. Faculty (reduced to full-time basis):			
1. Men.....	71,690	71,592	78,316
2. Women.....	29,109	28,343	31,909
Total.....	100,799	99,935	110,225
B. Resident college enrollment:			
1. Regular session:			
(a) Men.....	667,181	615,720	709,672
(b) Women.....	486,936	439,640	498,555
Total.....	1,154,117	1,055,360	1,208,227
2. Summer session:			
(a) Men.....	148,017	119,486	135,752
(b) Women.....	266,243	184,268	234,274
Total.....	414,260	303,754	370,026
3. Third week of fall term (men and women) <sup>1</sup> .....	839,741	765,661	1,077,484
4. Freshmen (first year of college work), men and women.....	<sup>2</sup> 336,997	<sup>2</sup> 307,690	<sup>2</sup> 366,734

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1935-36 estimated for schools not reporting; data for 1933-34 and 1931-32 are the actual totals for schools reporting these items.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.



TABLE 21.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION—Con

Item	1931-32	1933-34	1935-36
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Faculty, students, and degrees—Continued.</b>			
<b>B. Resident college enrollment—Continued.</b>			
<b>5. Arts and sciences:</b>			
(a) Undergraduate:			
(1) Men.....	296,495	283,189	328,729
(2) Women.....	235,517	227,430	272,973
Total.....	532,012	510,619	601,702
(b) Graduate:			
(1) Men.....	25,947	23,292	24,356
(2) Women.....	16,711	15,404	16,992
Total.....	42,658	38,696	41,348
<b>6. Professional schools:</b>			
(a) Undergraduate:			
(1) Men.....	302,375	282,995	336,763
(2) Women.....	193,158	170,107	190,459
Total.....	495,533	453,102	527,222
(b) Graduate:			
(1) Men.....	24,961	21,855	24,211
(2) Women.....	10,501	10,251	14,012
Total.....	35,462	32,106	38,223
<b>C. Degrees:</b>			
<b>1. Baccalaureate and first professional:</b>			
(a) Men.....	83,271	82,341	86,067
(b) Women.....	54,792	53,815	57,058
Total.....	138,063	136,156	143,125
<b>2. Master's, including advanced engineering:</b>			
(a) Men <sup>1</sup> .....	12,191	11,497	11,466
(b) Women <sup>1</sup> .....	7,148	6,767	6,777
Total.....	19,339	18,264	18,243
<b>3. Doctor's:</b>			
(a) Men <sup>1</sup> .....	2,455	2,443	2,368
(b) Women <sup>1</sup> .....	445	372	400
Total.....	2,900	2,815	2,768
<b>4. Honorary (men and women).....</b>			
	1,167	1,280	1,347
<b>II. Receipts:</b>			
Number reporting receipts.....	1,380	1,357	1,541
<b>A. Receipts for educational and general purposes:</b>			
1. Student fees.....	\$150,649,047	\$138,257,350	\$158,134,025
2. Endowment income.....	60,902,567	55,533,447	60,090,075
3. Federal Government.....		19,826,685	43,233,704
4. State and local governments.....	174,663,239	117,551,114	119,585,147
(a) State.....			21,049,547
(b) County, city, district.....			37,115,240
5. Private gifts and grants.....	29,947,529	27,467,860	24,942,821
6. Sales and services of organized activities.....	21,008,513	17,758,828	26,954,992
7. Other (miscellaneous) receipts.....	14,825,938	12,330,113	( <sup>2</sup> )
B. Receipts for other noneducational purposes.....	10,997,781	9,653,266	( <sup>2</sup> )
C. Receipts for increase of physical plant.....	56,256,818	41,802,871	( <sup>2</sup> )
Total, A through C.....	519,251,432	440,181,534	491,105,551
D. Auxiliary enterprises and activities.....	103,268,891	87,993,321	106,479,162
E. Receipts for increase of permanent funds.....	47,676,822	27,477,968	47,038,548
<b>III. Expenditures:</b>			
Number reporting expenditures.....	1,367	1,327	1,540
<b>A. Educational and general expenditures:</b>			
1. General administration and expense.....	\$47,231,796	\$43,154,673	\$48,069,292
2. Resident instruction:			
(a) Colleges, schools, and departments.....	232,645,009	203,331,619	225,143,586
(b) Related activities.....	21,297,061	14,154,858	20,240,598
3. Organized research.....	21,977,741	17,063,860	22,090,800

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.<sup>2</sup> Included under section A.

TABLE 21.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION—Con.

Item	1931-32	1933-34	1935-36
1	2	3	4
III. Expenditures—Continued			
A. Educational and general expenditures—Con.			
4. Libraries.....	\$11,379,044	\$13,387,323	\$15,530,878
5. Physical plant operation and maintenance.....	56,796,812	51,046,180	56,801,502
Subtotal.....	391,327,463	342,138,513	387,876,716
6. Extension.....	24,066,441	20,020,217	29,426,344
Total itemized expenditures.....	415,393,904	362,158,730	417,303,280
7. Unitemized expenditures.....	5,238,649	7,502,347	2,579,333
Total educational and general expenditures.....	420,632,553	369,661,077	419,882,613
B. Auxiliary enterprises and activities.....	90,897,297	78,730,428	95,331,995
C. Other noneducational expenditures.....	24,993,022	20,937,898	26,175,774
D. Capital outlay:			
1. Buildings and grounds.....	83,272,416	22,364,868	39,605,604
2. Equipment.....	15,017,563	7,138,064	7,763,583
Total capital outlay.....	98,289,979	29,502,932	47,369,187
IV. Property:			
Number reporting property.....	993	1,269	1,362
A. Number of bound volumes in libraries.....	52,919,063	57,917,812	62,858,078
B. Value of physical property:			
1. Grounds.....	\$331,293,862	\$302,929,591	\$334,085,387
2. Buildings.....	1,527,500,856	1,584,766,902	1,636,722,004
3. Equipment.....	348,499,859	365,180,972	388,611,088
Total physical property.....	2,207,294,577	2,252,877,465	2,359,418,479
Dormitories (included in buildings).....	( <sup>1</sup> )	221,469,952	277,903,805
C. Permanent funds:			
1. Endowment funds.....	1,372,348,965	1,472,946,354	1,553,610,393
2. Annuity funds.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	43,756,819	42,028,871
3. Loan funds.....	* 91,058,165	23,024,392	27,465,736
Total funds.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,539,727,565	1,623,105,000
Total, property and funds.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	3,792,605,030	3,982,523,489

<sup>1</sup> Data not tabulated.<sup>2</sup> No comparable data.

A summary of enrollments in summer sessions in institutions of higher education from 1914 to 1935 and of extension and correspondence work from 1917-18 to 1935-36 is given in table 22. Summer session enrollments grew constantly, except in 1918, up to 1932. Part of the decrease in 1933 was regained in 1935.

Extension and correspondence enrollments previous to 1931-32 included collegiate and noncollegiate students. For 1931-32 and subsequent years enrollment data pertaining to collegiate students have been kept separate. Persons attending only lectures, etc., have been eliminated as far as possible.

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS TAKING SUMMER SESSION AND EXTENSION AND CORRESPONDENCE WORK IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1914-15 TO 1935-36

Year	Summer session	Extension and correspondence	Year	Summer session	Extension and correspondence
1914-15.....	83,234		1925-26.....	340,461	324,819
1915-16.....	89,439		1927-28.....	382,776	360,246
1917-18.....	78,059	50,314	1929-30.....	388,006	354,133
1919-20.....	132,849	101,662	1931-32.....	414,260	1 265,265
1921-22.....	220,311	155,163	1933-34.....	303,154	1 209,597
1923-24.....	278,125	194,147	1935-36.....	370,026	1 251,469

1 174,921 noncollegiate students omitted.

2 45,484 noncollegiate students omitted.

3 45,452 noncollegiate students omitted.



The growth of the junior college has been one of the outstanding developments in the educational field in recent years. The trend, with respect to institutions reporting to the Office of Education, is shown in the data for number of schools and enrollments given in table 23. The Office of Education does not request reports from junior colleges offering less than 2 years' work or from nonaccredited institutions that have fewer than 50 students. The total number of junior colleges, including those offering 1 year's work only or having few pupils is therefore greater than the number given in table 23.

TABLE 23.—NUMBER OF JUNIOR COLLEGES AND THEIR ENROLLMENT, 1917-18 to 1935-36

Year	All schools reporting		Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1917-18.....	46	4,504	14	1,367	32	3,137
1919-20.....	52	8,102	10	2,940	42	5,162
1921-22.....	80	12,124	17	4,771	63	7,353
1923-24.....	132	20,559	39	9,240	93	11,319
1925-26.....	153	27,095	47	13,859	106	13,236
1927-28.....	248	44,855	114	28,437	134	16,418
1929-30.....	277	55,616	129	36,701	148	19,115
1931-32.....	342	85,063	159	58,847	183	26,176
1933-34.....	322	78,480	152	55,869	170	22,611
1935-36.....	415	102,453	187	70,557	228	31,896

#### SOURCE OF INCOME

The increase in income for education of \$283,493,674, or 10.9 percent, from 1933-34 to 1935-36 is less than the decrease of 15.6 percent from 1931-32 to 1933-34 and of 22.6 percent from 1929-30 to 1933-34. This increase has been largely for public education which gained 12.7 percent while private education gained 1 percent in its income for current and capital purposes. On the basis of 1931-32 as 100, the index for income for public education in 1933-34 was 86.8 and in 1935-36 it was 97.8. That for private education in 1933-34 was 73.8 and in 1935-36 it was 74.6. Private education lost much more relatively in the economic depression than public and had gained practically none of it back by 1935-36. It should be noted that these data include income for capital outlays and that the Federal Public Works Administration allotted large amounts for school buildings for public education in the biennium under consideration.

TABLE 24.—SOURCE OF INCOME, 1935-36

Schools	Public treasury				Student fees for educational purposes	Gifts	Other local sources	Total
	Federal	State	County, city, or district	Total				
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Public:</b>								
Elementary and secondary school system.....	\$9,849,574	\$578,949,580	\$1,589,012,649	\$2,177,811,803				\$2,178,106,183
Higher education <sup>1</sup> .....	41,357,405	113,166,805	20,971,065	175,495,275	\$41,421,833	\$294,380	\$34,447,743	255,144,348
Residential schools for the blind, deaf, mentally deficient, and delinquent.....		43,194,815		43,194,815	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	524,642	43,719,357
<b>Total public.....</b>	<b>51,206,979</b>	<b>735,311,200</b>	<b>1,609,983,714</b>	<b>2,396,501,893</b>	<b>41,421,833</b>	<b>4,073,877</b>	<b>34,972,285</b>	<b>2,476,969,898</b>
<b>Private:</b>								
Elementary and secondary schools <sup>4</sup> .....								
Higher education <sup>1</sup> .....	1,876,299	6,418,342	78,482	8,373,123	116,712,192	33,335,743	108,589,085	168,569,085
Residential schools for the blind, deaf, mentally deficient, and delinquent.....		3,819,402		3,819,402	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	77,540,145	235,961,203
<b>Total private.....</b>	<b>1,876,299</b>	<b>10,237,744</b>	<b>78,482</b>	<b>12,192,525</b>	<b>116,712,192</b>	<b>33,335,743</b>	<b>248,694,261</b>	<b>410,934,721</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>53,083,278</b>	<b>745,548,944</b>	<b>1,610,062,196</b>	<b>2,408,694,418</b>	<b>158,134,025</b>	<b>37,409,620</b>	<b>283,666,546</b>	<b>2,887,904,609</b>

<sup>1</sup> Does not include \$41,682,879 for auxiliary enterprises or \$10,406,443 for increase of permanent funds.<sup>2</sup> Does not include portion of receipts for increase of permanent funds as it did in 1933-34.<sup>3</sup> Not reported separately.<sup>4</sup> All sources included in estimate in column 8.<sup>5</sup> Does not include \$64,796,283 for auxiliary enterprises or \$36,632,105 for increase of permanent funds.



The source of public money used for education can be rather accurately allocated to the political unit providing the funds. All private funds, however, cannot be allocated to sources as many types of private schools do not report financial items to the Office of Education. Roughly, 97 percent of the income for public education came from the public treasury: 2 percent, Federal; 30 percent, State; and 65 percent, county, city, or district. For private education only 3 percent came from public funds: 0.5 percent, Federal; 2.5 percent, State; and less than 0.02 percent, from county, city, or district.

The proportion of funds for public education from the various public sources shifted from 1934 to 1936 to a larger proportion being supplied by the Federal and State and a smaller by the local governments. In 1934 the Federal Government supplied 1.98 percent and in 1936, 2.14 percent; from the State government, the corresponding percentages were 26.86 and 30.68, respectively; while the proportion derived from local governments decreased from 71.16 to 67.18 percent.

Of the entire income for public education 96.75 percent was derived from public funds in 1935-36 and 96.62 from such funds in 1933-34.

There has been a very significant change in the percentage of money derived from State, county, and local taxation and appropriation for the public-school system since 1930, as shown in table 25.

TABLE 25.—PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION AND APPROPRIATION, 1930-36

Year	Source in percent		
	State	County	Local
1	2	3	4
1930.....	16.7	10.6	72.7
1932.....	19.5	8.8	71.7
1934.....	23.4	9.4	67.2
1936.....	29.4	7.1	63.5

The State by increasing its share is broadening the base of support for the public schools.

#### EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATION

The 15.5 percent increase in expenditures for education in the biennium from 1933-34 to 1935-36 only partly restored the decrease of 22.6 percent the previous biennium and of 29.8 percent in the 4 years from 1929-30 to 1933-34. A total expenditure of \$2,650,000,000 was made for education during the year 1935-36. This amount does not include expenditures for private commercial, music, art, vocational, correspondence schools or nurse-training schools or revolving funds for dormitories, dining halls, etc. in institutions for higher education.



The elementary schools spent approximately \$1,328,000,000, the high schools \$810,000,000, and the institutions of higher education \$493,000,000, not including State and private institutions for exceptional children or the Government schools for Indians.

When considered in lump sums the expenditures for education seem large, but they pay for the education of one-fourth of the entire population and direct employment of more than 1,000,000 teachers, janitors, bus drivers, and numerous others, as well as indirect employment of many in producing, selling, and transporting the materials needed by the schools.

The cost of educating the 27,154,371 persons in public institutions for whom expenditures were reported was equal to 8.04 cents a day for each adult 21 years of age and over in the United States. The education of the 3,284,115 persons in private institutions would add 1.5 cents a day for each adult. Therefore 9.54 cents a day for each person of voting age in the United States would pay the entire bill for education.

The annual cost per adult for public education was \$29.35 and for private education, \$5.49, a total of \$34.84, compared with \$30.51 in 1933-34, \$40.05 in 1931-32, and \$44.34 in 1929-30.

TABLE 26.—EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS REPORTING, 1935-36  
(INCLUDES CAPITAL OUTLAY)

Schools	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4
Elementary schools (including kindergarten).....	\$1,204,696,632	\$123,177,705	\$1,327,874,337
High schools and academies.....	764,201,566	45,411,980	809,613,546
Universities, colleges, and professional schools (including preparatory departments) <sup>1</sup> .....	208,183,284	244,097,836	452,281,120
Teachers colleges and normal schools <sup>1</sup> .....	39,007,811	2,139,083	41,146,894
Schools for delinquents <sup>1</sup> .....	2,103,052	224,326	2,327,378
Schools for deaf <sup>1</sup> .....	870,190	1,992,321	2,862,511
Schools for blind <sup>1</sup> .....	1,020,706	352,218	1,372,924
Schools for mentally deficient <sup>1</sup> .....	3,683,919	283,318	3,967,237
Government schools for Indians <sup>1</sup> .....	8,468,076		8,468,076
<b>Total expenditures (continental United States).....</b>	<b>2,232,235,236</b>	<b>417,678,787</b>	<b>2,649,914,023</b>
Federal Government schools for natives of Alaska.....	622,221		622,221
Territorial public school in Alaska.....	695,162		695,162

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> \$30,788,863 public, \$57,062,946 private, and \$87,851,809 total expenditures for auxiliary enterprises and activities not included.

<sup>3</sup> \$7,163,877 public, \$316,309 private, and \$7,480,186 total expenditures for auxiliary enterprises and activities not included.

<sup>4</sup> State and private residential schools only; city public schools not included.

<sup>5</sup> Includes expenditures for instructional purposes, and capital outlay (not included previously), for schools reporting these items.

<sup>6</sup> Not including amount spent for tuition in public schools—\$653,449.

Total expenditures for public education from 1900 to 1936 are given in table 27 for elementary and secondary schools and for higher education. Expenditures increased through 1930, decreased in 1932 and again in 1934 and increased in 1936.



TABLE 27.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION (INCLUDING CAPITAL OUTLAY AND AUXILIARY AGENCIES AND ACTIVITIES)

Year	Elementary and secondary	Higher education	Year	Elementary and secondary	Higher education
1	2	3	1	2	3
1900.....	\$214,964,618	\$11,333,453	1920.....	\$1,036,151,209	\$115,596,906
1902.....	238,262,299	14,461,511	1922.....	1,580,671,296	164,309,430
1904.....	273,216,227	17,219,005	1924.....	1,850,743,936	192,461,107
1906.....	307,765,659	20,633,769	1926.....	2,026,308,190	228,943,137
1908.....	371,344,410	28,019,122	1928.....	2,184,336,638	264,046,579
1910.....	426,250,434	32,646,569	1930.....	2,316,790,384	288,908,702
1912.....	482,886,793	39,523,478	1932.....	2,174,650,555	282,334,585
1914.....	555,677,146	54,588,514	1934.....	1,750,105,229	220,028,024
1916.....	640,717,053	61,510,989	1936.....	1,968,898,198	285,143,835
1918.....	763,678,089	84,204,168			

<sup>1</sup> Does not include public institutions not classified as land-grant colleges or normal schools. Receipts used for expenditures.

<sup>2</sup> Receipts used for expenditures for universities and colleges.

<sup>3</sup> Receipts used for all institutions.

### FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION

Federal expenditures for education naturally divide themselves into two groups, those that recur annually, and those which are special or emergency appropriations. Table 28 shows the Federal non-emergency funds authorized or expended for educational purposes in 1935-36.

It should be noted that many of the amounts given in this table are not expenditures by the Federal Government directly for schools but are appropriations to States and are reported by them as expenditures of school districts and institutions of higher education. This table shows, as far as data are available, the amount of money supplied by the Federal Government for expenditures for educational purposes directly or by any school system or institution.

It is not possible to present a summary of statistics for special and emergency undertakings of the Federal Government in the field of education because of the different forms of reporting on these projects. Some data on these projects are given in Office of Education Leaflet No. 30, Federal Aid for Education, 1935-36 and 1936-37. The following organizations had educational projects of various types in 1936: Tennessee Valley Authority, Civilian Conservation Corps, National Advisory Committee on Education, Office of Education (Emergency Relief Projects), National Youth Administration, Works Progress Administration, and the Public Works Administration.



TABLE 28.—AMOUNT OF FEDERAL NONEMERGENCY FUNDS AUTHORIZED OR EXPENDED FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES, 1935-36

Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior:	1935-36
For administration, research, and service by the Federal office in Washington, D. C. <sup>1</sup> .....	\$663,380
Apportionment to the States and Territories for vocational education and rehabilitation (total).....	37,285,253
1. To land-grant colleges (subtotal).....	25,443,791
(a) For instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, etc. <sup>2</sup> .....	3,530,000
(b) For agricultural extension service <sup>3</sup> .....	16,758,096
(c) For agricultural experimental stations <sup>4</sup> .....	5,155,695
2. For vocational education at secondary level <sup>2</sup> (subtotal) <sup>5</sup> .....	10,386,603
(a) For training of teachers.....	1,115,000
(b) For agricultural education.....	4,098,020
(c) For trade and industrial education <sup>6</sup> .....	4,122,191
(d) For home-economics education.....	1,051,392
3. For vocational rehabilitation <sup>7</sup> .....	1,454,859
U. S. Office of Indian Affairs (total) <sup>7</sup> .....	7,922,720
1. For support and education of Indian pupils at 19 nonreservation schools.....	2,642,575
2. For subsistence of pupils retained in Government boarding schools during summer.....	45,000
3. For the support of Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including pupil transportation costs, tuition to public schools, and expense of pupils placed with families for educational purposes.....	4,609,145
4. For education of natives of Alaska <sup>7</sup> .....	626,000
Federal oil and mineral royalties <sup>8</sup> .....	1,640,326
National-forest funds <sup>9</sup> .....	995,891

<sup>1</sup> Includes amount authorized for the Vocational Education Division, formerly the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and for administering C. C. C. educational program.

<sup>2</sup> Administered by the Office of Education.

<sup>3</sup> Administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>4</sup> Administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and includes cost of administration, research, and service of the staff in Washington, D. C., and of the printing of official experiment station documents.

<sup>5</sup> The amount indicated is the maximum amount authorized for apportionment to the several States and Territories. In case a balance remains from a preceding year's apportionment in any State, the apportionment to the State is reduced accordingly.

<sup>6</sup> A certain part of this sum may be used for home-economics education.

<sup>7</sup> Does not include personal services and expenses of the National Office in Washington, D. C., except those for the section dealing with education of natives in Alaska.

<sup>8</sup> Amount accrued for fiscal year 1936 for roads or schools for all States receiving such funds except Oregon; 37½ percent of receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals received by the Federal Government is paid to the State within whose boundaries the leased lands or deposits are located, with the exception noted.

<sup>9</sup> 5 percent of the current national-forest receipts, chiefly from timber and grazing rights, is paid to the States for public roads and schools of the counties in which the forests are situated.



TABLE 28.—AMOUNT OF FEDERAL NONEMERGENCY FUNDS AUTHORIZED OR EXPENDED FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES, 1925-36—Continued

	1935-36
Public-land and timber sales <sup>10</sup> .....	\$14,577
Public-land sale grants <sup>11</sup> .....	1,649
Howard University .....	665,000
National Training School for Boys .....	" 203,000
Columbia Institution for the Deaf .....	" 135,800
Public schools of the District of Columbia <sup>13</sup> .....	1,644,443
United States Military Academy <sup>14</sup> .....	2,357,256
United States Naval Academy <sup>14</sup> .....	1,928,000
4 State marine schools <sup>15</sup> .....	100,000
Public schools in Panama Canal Zone .....	379,556

<sup>10</sup> Certain counties in Oregon contain land which has been turned back to the U. S. Government, 25 percent of income from the sale of such land or timber sold from it goes to the State for the counties for roads, port districts, and schools.

<sup>11</sup> Amount accrued for fiscal year 1936 for roads or schools; 5 percent of the receipts from the sale of public lands within certain States is paid to the State for public schools or roads.

<sup>12</sup> Does not include deficiency appropriations for previous years.

<sup>13</sup> Estimate. Includes funds provided by the Federal Government for the expense of educating children of the District of Columbia in such institutions as the National Training School for Girls.

<sup>14</sup> Funds are provided annually by the Federal Government for the educational training of cadets in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Such provision is authorized each year by Congress as a part of the annual appropriation acts for the War and Navy Departments. The amounts indicated for the Military Academy include \$964,080 authorized for the year 1936 as pay for the cadets enrolled in that school, but the corresponding amounts for the Naval Academy do not include pay for the midshipmen enrolled there since funds for their pay are included in the appropriation for the pay of the regular personnel of the Navy.

<sup>15</sup> To reimburse the States of California, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in maintenance and support of their marine schools, \$25,000 each; in addition the use of \$90,000 was authorized for the maintenance and repair of ships loaned to the schools by the U. S. Navy.

### VALUE OF PROPERTY AND ENDOWMENTS

Although the estimates of the value of school properties are not made according to a uniform standard, the amount reported as invested in grounds, buildings, and equipment was approximately \$10,000,000,000. This exceeded the amount reported for 1933-34 by \$200,000,000. Endowment and other trust funds were reported as \$2,237,000,000 which exceeded the similar funds reported 2 years before by more than \$83,300,000.

TABLE 29.—ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY AND ENDOWMENTS, 1935-36

Schools	Land, buildings, and equipment	Endowments and other trust funds	Total
1	2	3	4
Public elementary and secondary schools .....	\$6,731,325,000	\$463,118,000	\$7,194,443,000
Private elementary schools .....	375,000,000	2,780,000	377,780,000
Private high schools .....	650,000,000	148,337,000	798,337,000
Universities, colleges, and professional schools .....	2,147,073,000	1,613,383,000	3,760,456,000
Teacher-training institutions .....	212,346,000	9,722,000	222,068,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10,115,744,000</b>	<b>2,237,340,000</b>	<b>12,353,084,000</b>

*PUBLIC-SCHOOL LIBRARIES*

Data for public elementary and secondary school libraries were collected for 1934-35. These are the first library statistics since 1928-29. The data are shown separately for school systems serving cities only, of various sizes, rural territory only, and urban and rural territory in one unit. In interpreting the figures given in table 30, especially those for rural, and urban and rural school systems and the total, it should be remembered that the figures are not complete and probably show a better picture than if all school districts had reported. For example, since only half of the school systems reported, the fact that 92 percent of the schools were served by either centralized libraries or classroom collections should not be interpreted to mean that 92 percent of all public schools in the United States have some form of library service. Until a more complete coverage can be obtained, the actual situation in the United States as a whole will not be known. For this reason it is very necessary that basic statistics on school libraries should be recorded and reported to city and county superintendents' offices.



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATION

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TABLE 30.—PUBLIC-SCHOOL LIBRARY STATISTICS FOR 4 GROUPS OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS AND SCHOOLS UNDER ADMINISTRATION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, 1934-35

Item	Group I (cities of 100,000 population and more)	Group II (cities of 30,000 to 99,999 popula- tion)	Group III (cities of 10,000 to 29,999 popula- tion)	Group IV (cities of 2,500 to 9,999 popula- tion)	Groups I to IV combined	Counties		Total
						County (rural only)	County unit (urban and rural)	
<b>School systems:</b>								
Number sent to	90	220	647	1,944	2,901	3,180	246	6,327
Usable replies	82	151	451	1,433	2,097	2,951	82	3,130
Percent replying	68.89	68.64	69.71	73.71	72.29	29.91	33.33	49.47
<b>Schools in systems:</b>								
Number sent to	11,750	5,453	6,955	9,283	33,450	227,500	4,302	260,950
Number reported in usable replies	5,247	2,535	3,713	5,830	17,325	50,835	24.24	72,480
Percent replying	44.62	46.49	53.39	62.80	51.79	22.34	5.64	27.78
<b>Served by centralized libraries:</b>								
Number	1,908	1,242	1,578	2,945	7,673	22,656	1,797	34,126
Percent	36.42	47.97	41.86	49.15	43.45	41.84	39.71	42.11
<b>Served by classroom collections:</b>								
Number	2,555	932	1,763	2,376	7,626	23,812	2,029	33,467
Percent	49.94	38.21	48.77	44.22	46.10	52.41	49.25	50.63
<b>Percent served by either centralized libraries or classroom collections:</b>								
Number	86.36	86.18	90.63	93.37	89.55	94.25	88.96	92.74
<b>Enrollment:</b>								
In all systems:								
Reported in usable replies	6,321,194	2,067,854	2,222,797	2,437,299	13,049,144	13,385,049	69	26,434,193
Percent replying	4,220,093	1,371,990	1,482,186	1,752,183	8,826,452	3,231,324	443,241	12,501,017
Served by centralized libraries	66.76	66.35	66.68	71.89	67.64	27.45	245,016	47,29
Served by classroom collections	2,340,739	887,622	887,596	1,073,691	5,189,648	1,775,010	55,28	7,209,674
Percent served	55.46	64.70	59.88	61.28	58.80	54.93	55.28	57.67
<b>Total number of volumes in centralized libraries (approximate)</b>	5,185,750	2,978,000	3,131,250	4,895,500	16,190,500	10,991,750	1,164,000	28,346,250
Average size of centralized libraries (in volumes)	2,784	2,545	2,067	1,857	2,254	578	711	1,018
Median size of centralized libraries (in volumes)	1,698	1,622	1,008	943	1,377	333	350	407
Average number of volumes owned per child served by centralized libraries	2.22	3.36	3.53	4.56	3.12	6.19	4.75	3.93
Total income for libraries:	269.61	183.49	153.77	137.46	182.67	26.76	48.99	68.30
<b>Number of systems reporting</b>	54	137	396	1,207	1,794	705	69	2,568
Amount	\$2,448,017	\$1,104,514	\$1,038,762	\$1,252,601	\$5,843,894	\$913,109	\$150,790	\$6,907,793
Average per system	45,333	8,062	2,623	1,038	3,257	1,295	2,185	2,690
Average per pupil enrolled	0.64	0.88	0.81	0.84	0.74	0.38	0.40	0.65
<b>Total expenditure for libraries:</b>								
Amount	\$2,504,408	\$1,087,730	\$1,025,638	\$1,222,915	\$5,840,589	\$880,330	\$147,332	\$6,868,251
Average per system	46,378	7,939	2,590	1,013	3,256	1,249	2,135	2,675
Average per pupil enrolled	0.66	0.86	0.80	0.82	0.74	0.36	0.39	0.64

In arriving at the total number of schools in the United States a junior high school housed in the same building with an elementary school was counted as a separate school; likewise a regular high school housed with an elementary school was counted as a separate school.



## SCHOOL SURVIVAL RATES

Of each 1,000 pupils in the fifth grade in 1928-29, approximately 378 remained in school throughout the course and graduated from high school in 1936. This is 45 more than were surviving through to graduation 2 years earlier and 108 more than 5 years earlier. Thus the survival rate increased in 5 years from 27 percent to almost 38 percent.

TABLE 31.—SURVIVAL, BY GRADES, PER 1,000 PUPILS ENROLLED IN THE FIFTH GRADE IN THE YEARS INDICATED

Grade or year	Number surviving per 1,000 pupils in the fifth grade in—					
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Elementary:						
Fifth <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sixth.....	893	911	911	919	928	939
Seventh.....	782	798	815	824	834	847
Eighth.....	719	741	745	754	779	806
High school:						
I.....	582	612	642	677	738	736
II.....	441	470	509	552	588	624
III.....	347	384	421	453	485	495
IV.....	310	344	370	400	415	437
Graduates.....	270	302	316	333	355	378

<sup>1</sup> Fourth grade in 11-grade system; fifth grade in 12-grade system.

In the class graduating from college in 1936 there were 56 remaining of the original 1,000 who were in the fifth grade in elementary school in 1924-25. This is 4 more per 1,000 than graduated in 1934.

TABLE 32.—SURVIVAL, THROUGH COLLEGE, PER 1,000 PUPILS ENROLLED IN THE FIFTH GRADE IN THE YEARS INDICATED

Education	Number surviving per 1,000 pupils in the fifth grade in—					
	1906-07	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fifth grade.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
High-school graduation.....	139	241	245	252	270	302
College graduation.....	23	56	53	52	55	56

## ESTIMATED EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION

It is estimated that in 1936 there were in the United States about 2,257,200 living college graduates, which is 3.32 percent of the population 21 years of age and over. There were also 8,984,600 living high-school graduates, over 21 years of age, who had not continued their education through college. This group constitutes 11.81 percent of the adult population. Therefore, out of every 1,000 adult people, 151 have completed high school or have further education. This is



13 more per 1,000 adults than in 1934 and 17 more than in 1932. In 1936 only 15.1 percent of the population 21 years of age and over had graduated from high school. This percentage will rise rapidly since the 1,300,000 and more who are dying each year, who are over 21 years of age, who have probably in general less than a completed elementary education are being replaced by more than 2,000,000 who are becoming of age (21) each year, of whom from 900,000 to 1,000,000 are high-school graduates. The median education for the country as a whole is completion of the elementary school.

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